

SHORT NOTES

FALSE LUPIN (*THERMOPSIS MONTANA*) IN LANARKSHIRE

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In the spring of 2004 BS noted unusual foliage growing in the valley of a little burn fairly close to the Lanarkshire/Ayrshire boundary. We went to the site on 24th June when the plant was in flower and subsequently were able to identify it as False Lupin, a member of the Pea Family.

It was situated between an abandoned sheep fank and the Powbrone Burn approximately 1¼ km from the B743 and SE of Glengavel Reservoir, Lanarkshire (VC 77). The grid reference is 26/691345.

At a return visit in 2005 the colony was noted to be an irregular patch of 7 x 3m, 9m from the fank and 30m from the burn. Plant associates were Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), Soft-rush (*Juncus effusus*), Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) and Rosebay Willowherb (*Chamerion angustifolium*).

The plant is a native of Western N America. It is rarely grown in gardens. With regard to the British distribution "in the wild", it was established for about 25 years in gravel pits at Oundle, Northants (now gone) and on the riverside at Canonbie, Dumfriesshire (Clement & Foster (1994)). It was reported to have been present since about 1978 in a derelict garden at Houbie, Fetlar, Shetland (Scott & Palmer 1987).

One can only speculate as to how this rarity came to be established in a remote Lanarkshire glen. Possibilities include accidental introduction with animal feed and bird-sown from Dumfriesshire. There has also been afforestation in the area.

REFERENCES

Clement, EJ & Foster, MC (1994). *Alien Plants of the British Isles*, Botanical Society of the British Isles, London.
Scott, W & Palmer, R (1987). *The Flowering Plants and Ferns of the Shetland Islands*, Shetland Times Ltd, Lerwick.

ALEXANDER PATIENCE (1865-1954):

ADDENDA

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Researching further around the topic of the history of the Marine Station at Millport has brought to light a couple of items relating to Alexander Patience that were overlooked by Moore & Hancock (2004).

In the Annual Report of the Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland for 1902 it is recorded that Thomas Scott had named a parasitic isopod *Pleurocrypta patiencei* Scott, 1902 after Mr Alex. Patience; its discoverer (Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, 1903, p.7). Sadly, this name has been synonymised with the other bopyrid species discovered by Patience and described by Scott as *P. cluthae* Scott, 1902, so Alexander Patience remains honoured in the nomenclature of British crustaceans only via the woodlouse *Miktoniscus patiencei* Vandel, 1946 (as reported by Moore & Hancock, 2004).

This next snippet is noted in the hope that it might stimulate further interest in the later years of this little-known carcinologist. He was reported (still from an address of 140 London Street, Glasgow, i.e. that of his employers Wm Metcalfe & Sons), among the List of Fellows of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh for 1 October 1923 (as having been elected 1910). This is interesting because, as Moore & Hancock (2004) pointed out, his scientific publications come to an abrupt halt in 1911.

REFERENCES

Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, 1903. Annual Report for 1902. Glasgow: N. Adshhead & Son, 48pp.
Moore, P. G. & Hancock, E. G., 2004. Alexander Patience (1865-1954): Glasgow's little-known Edwardian carcinologist. *Glasgow Naturalist*, 24: 119-129.

NEW RECORDS OF THE AMPHIPOD *MICROJASSA CUMBRENSIS* (FAMILY ISCHRYOCERIDAE) IN THE FORTH SEA AREA.

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The amphipods from the Forth Sea Area were recently reviewed by O'Reilly *et al.* (2001). They identified a number of species new to the area and among these was a single female specimen of *Microjassa cumbrensis* from off St. Abbs in June 1989 which represented the first record of this species from the east coast of Britain. Further records of *M. cumbrensis* have recently come to light in the course of sampling by SEPA on 9th Feb 2004, at Kingston Hudds (56°07.441'N., 02°55.923'W., depth 40m), 7 km south of East Largo Bay in the Firth of Forth.

The new specimens comprise 4 females, 2 of which are ovigerous, and all are around 1.5mm long. *M. cumbrensis* is a difficult species to recognise due in part to its small size. It does not possess the distinct toothed outer ramus of uropod 1, characteristic of many ischryocerids (see Lincoln, 1979) and the